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Established 1853

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CHESTER VALLEY NURSERIES

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

*Choice Fruit and
Ornamental Trees
Hardy Ebergreens
Flowering Shrubs
Hedge Plants, Etc.*

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Cultivated and for sale by

JOS. W. THOMAS & SONS

KING OF PRUSSIA P. O.

Bell Phone; 124 W. Wayne

Montgomery County, Pa.

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View of Valley Forge Hills three miles westward, overlooking our nurseries, located in the celebrated Chester Valley

Introductory



IN presenting this Catalogue to our friends and the public, the subscribers take this occasion to say that we have offered only those kinds of fruit trees that have generally proved productive in this neighborhood, or have so good a reputation in other localities as to warrant their being planted to some extent with us. Many varieties not mentioned. Our Ornamental Department contains none but such varieties as are esteemed for their beauty and hardiness. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders through mail, or otherwise, filled with despatch.

JOS. W. THOMAS & SONS, King of Prussia P. O., Pa.

About the year 1853 the late senior member of this firm, in conjunction with his brother, started the nursery business at this place, continuing, with varied success, until the present firm was established, and under this management the business has largely increased. The plant, at the beginning not occupying over an acre of ground, is now extended to 130 acres, growing not only fruit, shade, evergreen and ornamental trees, but large quantities of shrubs of every description, for lawn ornamentation

Being practical fruit-growers, a portion of the farm is thus occupied in the production of apples, pears, peaches, etc. The growth of the business is the result of care and watchfulness that all stock sent out is as represented, and every effort is made to satisfy customers.

LOCATION.—Maple Station, on the Chester Valley railroad, is on our property. Trains leave Reading Terminal, and Strafford, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, is only one and one-half miles distant.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.—The soil intended for planting should be well manured and put in good condition. Avoid planting in ground that is not properly drained. Nearly all trees, before being transplanted, require judicious pruning. The last season's growth should be shortened by cutting off about one-half of the top, leaving it symmetrical, but heavy branches should not be cut off close to the trunk at time of transplanting, as this injures the vitality of the tree. Any large branches that are wanted removed should be taken off a year or two later, after the tree becomes established in its new position. The holes should be dug sufficiently wide and deep to admit the roots without crowding or bending, and the trees planted about as deep as they grew in the nursery. Care should be taken that the little rootlets have their proper position and be carefully covered with fine surface soil. After being planted, the tree should be mulched with manure or any coarse litter, to prevent the action of the frost in winter and the drying-out process in summer.



Bed of Japanese Maples growing on our lawn

Ornamental Department

We have included in this list only such varieties as we consider of especial merit and desirable for general planting, and can be depended upon for their hardiness and beauty. Of many varieties we have extra large specimen trees at an advanced price.

American White Ash

(*Fraxinus Americana*)

A well-known native tree of large size and quick growth. Thrives in almost any soil, and is suitable for lawn or avenue planting. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Aralia spinosa (Hercules' Club)

A native tree, valuable for producing tropical effects. Unique and decidedly ornamental, having stout prickly stems, large pinnate leaves and bearing enormous panicles of white flowers in August. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

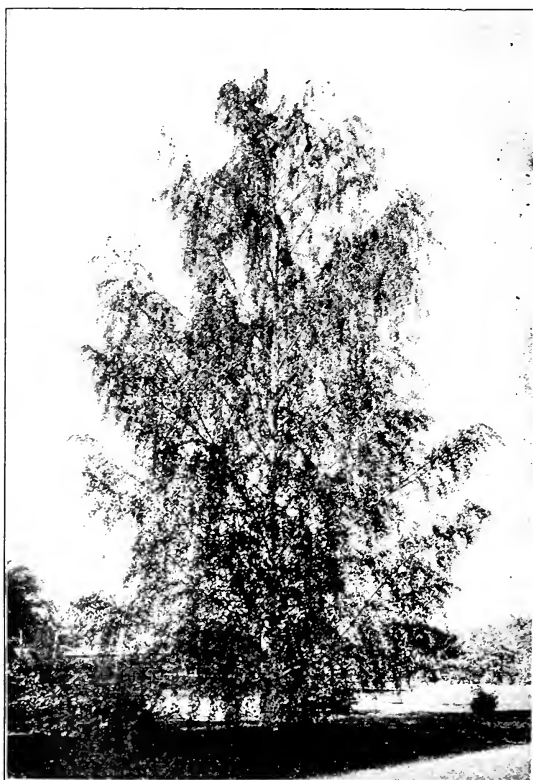
Andromeda arborea (Sorrel Tree)

A small-sized ornamental tree with glossy foliage that turns a very brilliant color in the autumn. Bears little clusters of small white flowers in July. 50 cts. to \$1.

BEECH (*Fagus*)

American (*F. ferruginea*). One of the finest native trees, with light gray bark and smooth trunk. 75 cts. to \$2.

English (*F. sylvatica*). A compact-growing tree attaining large size, retaining its leaves brown and dry during the entire winter, making an excellent tree for screening purposes. 50 cts. to \$1.50.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch (See opposite page)

BEECH, continued

Fern-leaved (*F. laciniata*). Of comparatively slow growth, but beautiful and very ornamental with its delicately cut fern-like foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

Purple (*F. purpurea*). Often called Copper Beech. An elegant tree for lawn. Foliage deep purple in early spring, changing to crimson later in the season, and again to a dull purplish green in the autumn, making a decided contrast with the foliage of other trees. \$1 to \$2.

Rivers' Purple (*F. purpurea Riversi*). A variety of Purple Beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. Considered one of the finest lawn trees known. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). A curious and interesting tree with a picturesque habit. When covered with rich, luxuriant foliage is of wonderful grace and beauty. All the Beeches are rather difficult to transplant, except when comparatively small. \$1 to \$2.50.

BIRCH (Betula)

European White (*B. alba*). A graceful tree with silvery white bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after a few years' growth assumes a drooping habit, rendering the tree decidedly effective in landscape work. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pyramidal (*B. alba fastigiata*). Of elegant pyramidal habit; very similar to the Lombardy poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental. \$1 to \$2.

Cut-leaved Weeping (*B. alba laciniata pendula*). One of the most popular of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, gracefully drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics seldom seen in a single tree. \$1 to \$1.50.

Paper, or Canoe (*B. papyracea*). An American species, which forms a large tree; bark white, foliage large and handsome. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Red, or River (*B. rubra*; syn., *nigra*). A native variety; fine foliage and shaggy brown bark. Suitable for planting in moist places. 75c. to \$1.50.

Yellow (*B. lutea*). This native Birch makes a symmetrical, handsome tree, with yellowish gray bark somewhat silvery. 50 cts. to \$1.

Buttonwood, or Oriental Plane

(*Platanus orientalis*)

Leaves are similar to our native variety, but are more deeply cut. The tree is a more compact grower and cleaner than the native, and is especially desirable for city street planting. 50 cts. to \$3.

CATALPA

Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). A dwarf variety. When grafted on a straight stem about 6 feet high it makes an attractive round head. Extremely effective for terraces or for use in formal garden decoration. \$1 to \$2.

Speciosa (Western Catalpa). A rapid-growing ornamental tree, and the timber is said to be valuable for fence and other posts and railroad ties. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Cherry (Cerasus)

Siebold's Double Red-flowering (*C. Sieboldi rubra plena*). Semi-double flowers. White, tinged with red. Very attractive. 75 cts. to \$1.



White-flowering Dogwood (See page 4)

CHESTNUT (Castanea)

American Sweet (*C. Americana*). Our well-known native variety, the timber of which is used so extensively for posts and rails. Strong, vigorous grower and attains large size. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor. 50 cts. to \$1.

Paragon. A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer. Nuts very large and particularly rich and sweet. They always bring good prices in market, as they are much used in cooking. \$1 to \$1.50.

Spanish (*C. vesca*). A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly large nuts, but not so sweet as the American. 50 cts. to \$1.

CYPRESS (*Taxodium*)

Deciduous (*T. distichum*). A beautiful stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage. Makes a most beautiful specimen on the lawn. 75 cts. to \$1.

Chinese Weeping (*Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendula*). An erect conical grower, with exceedingly graceful foliage. Branches horizontal, slender and drooping; very distinct, novel and ornamental. A decided acquisition to our list of ornamental trees, and as it becomes better known will be more generally planted. \$1.50 to \$2.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum

One of the most valuable Japanese introductions. Of pyramidal habit and very attractive and ornamental in appearance. Foliage heart-shaped and handsome. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Horse-Chestnut (See opposite page)

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

White-flowering (*C. florida*). In addition to its large showy white blossoms in the spring, its grayish green, glossy foliage turns in the autumn to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most attractive and beautiful objects at that season. 50 cts. to \$1.

Red-flowering (*C. florida rubra*). Of recent introduction. A variety producing flowers suffused with deep pink, appearing early in May. Blooms when quite young. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Weeping (*C. florida pendula*). A white-flowering variety with decidedly drooping branches. \$1 to \$1.50.

Empress Tree (*Paulownia imperialis*)

A tropical-looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles of purplish flowers, appearing early in May. 50 cts. to \$1.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

American Weeping (*U. Americana pendula*). The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. A most popular tree in the New England states. 75 cts. to \$2.

Camperdown Weeping (*U. montana pendula*). This vigorous grower, when grafted 6 or 8 feet high, forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular for the lawn. \$1.50 to \$2.

Filbert (*Corylus*)

English (*C. Avellana*). Hazelnut. A dwarf tree of shrub-like growth, bearing small nuts. 50 cts. to \$1.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus*)

English Double White (*C. Oxyacantha alba flore pleno*). When in bloom it is a mass of clustered small rose-like blossoms. 75 cts. to \$1.

Double Scarlet (*C. Oxyacantha coccinea flore pleno*). A tree that is most conspicuous when in full bloom with double scarlet flowers. 75 cts. to \$1.

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)

A rapid-growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Sometimes used for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1.

HORNBEAM (*Carpinus*)

American, or Water Beech (*C. Americana*). A native species, quite similar to the beech in its manner of growth, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. 50c. to \$1.

European (*C. Betulus*). Of more compact growth, with twiggy branches. All the Hornbeams are valuable for screening purposes. 50c. to \$1.50.

Pyramidal (*C. Betulus pyramidalis*). A compact, upright grower like the beech. The dead leaves of all the different varieties remain on all winter. \$1 to \$2.

HORSE-CHESTNUT

(*Æsculus*)

American, or Buckeye (*Æ. glabra*). A native of the western states, forming a large-sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before other varieties. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

European, or Common (*Æ. Hippocastanum*). A fine large tree of compact outline, with dense foliage; profuse white flowers, slightly tinged with red, borne in magnificent spikes or panicles in the early spring. 50 cts. to \$2.

Golden Hop Tree (*Ptelea trifoliata aurea*)

The bright golden leaves distinguish it from the common variety. Bears clusters of white flowers in early summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*)

American, or Red Bud (*C. Canadensis*). The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the glossy foliage appears. 50 cts. to \$1.

Japan (*C. Japonica*). Of dwarf habit. A shrub rather than a tree. Foliage deep shining green and heart-shaped; flowers larger and more brilliant than the native species. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Kentucky Coffee Tree

(*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)

Tree with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots, which are twigless, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color, gives it somewhat of a tropical aspect. The white panicles of bloom are followed by large seed-pods. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Avenue of Maidenhair Trees (See page 6)

Laburnum (*Cytisus*)

Laburnum, or Golden Chain (*C. Laburnum*). A beautiful tree, with foliage similar to the leaf of the common red clover, bearing long, pendulous racemes of yellow flowers in June. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

LARCH (*Larix*)

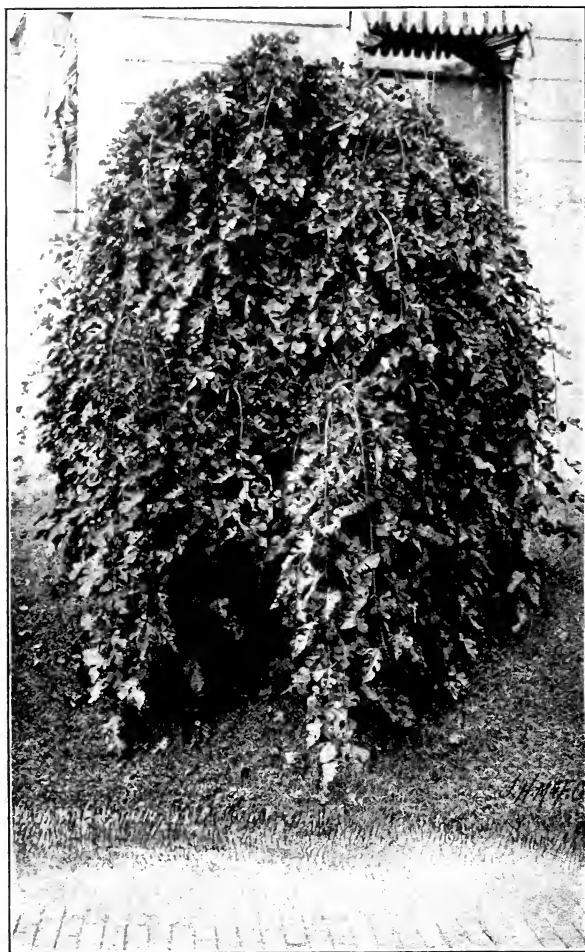
American (*L. Americana*). A deciduous conifer, with needle-like foliage resembling an evergreen when in leaf. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, of more open habit than the European variety. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

European (*L. Europæa*). A native of the Alps in southern Europe. An elegant, quick-growing, compact tree, with the small branches drooping and very delicate in appearance. Valuable for timber. 50 cts. to \$2.

Japanese (*L. leptolepis*). A slender-growing tree, with reddish brown shoots; leaves turn to a golden color in the autumn. All the Larches should be planted to have best success either very late in the fall or very early in the spring. 50 cts. to \$1.

LINDEN (*Tilia*)

American, or Basswood (*T. Americana*). A rapid-growing, large-sized native tree, with very large leaves and small yellow fragrant flowers. 50 cts to \$2.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

LINDEN, continued

European (*T. Europæa*). A desirable tree of compact, erect growth, with comparatively small leaves and fragrant flowers. Most beautiful in the spring. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Silver-leaved (*T. argentea alba*). A vigorous-growing tree. Leaves downy white on the under side and smooth, bright green above, having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches have a drooping tendency, producing a charming effect. \$1 to \$2.

Maidenhair Tree (*Salisburia*)

Japan Ginkgo (*S. adiantifolia*). A picturesque and remarkable tree from Japan, being a deciduous conifer of pyramidal and rapid growth; having beautiful yellowish green fern-like foliage, in shape resembling somewhat a Maidenhair fern, hence the name. Its great value lies in the fact that it is practically immune from the attacks of insects, and will also thrive under adverse conditions in our cities. 75 cts. to \$2.

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus*)

European, or Rowan Tree (*P. Aucuparia*). A tree of medium size of compact, regular habit, covered from midsummer till frost with clusters of bright scarlet berries. It is, however, subject to borers and requires regular attention to keep them out. 50c. to \$1.

MULBERRY (*Morus*)

Russian (*M. Tatarica*). A very hardy and good-sized tree, bearing immense quantity of small black fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

Tea's Weeping (*M. Tatarica pendula*). A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Entirely distinct from anything previously introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. For light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy and bears sweet, juicy edible fruit. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A native tree with large oblong leaves 6 to 9 inches in length; blossoms of medium size, greenish yellow, not conspicuous; fruit when green resembles a cucumber, hence the name. 50c. to \$1.50.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A hardy native medium-sized tree, with enormous leaves and large white fragrant flowers, appearing in June, which are followed by crimson fruit-cones of wonderful beauty. Altogether the tree has quite a tropical aspect. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Glaucia (Sweet Bay, or Swamp). A small native tree, with bright glossy foliage and deliciously fragrant white flowers borne in profusion. Frequently seen offered for sale in our cities. This is one of the best known of all the Magnolias. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Halleana; syn., **stellata** (Hall's Japan). It is of decidedly dwarf, bushy habit and produces its pure white, semi-double fragrant flowers earlier than any other Magnolia. \$1 to \$2.

Soulangeana. Of shrubby growth while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers purple and white, cup-shaped; foliage large, glossy and massive. Among the hardiest and most desirable of the foreign varieties. A tree in bloom is a beautiful sight. \$1 to \$2.

Purpurea (*obovata*). A dwarf bushy variety that blooms later in the season than any other varieties; with deep purple flowers; very effective. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

MAPLE (*Acer*)

Ash-leaved (*Box Elder*; *A. Negundo*). A native tree, with seeds like a Maple and foliage like an ash; of irregular spreading habit and rapid growth. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Cork-barked (*A. campestre*). A slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark and small, handsome foliage; hardy and ornamental. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Colchican (*A. colchicum rubrum*). This variety has clean, attractive bark and handsome, star-shaped leaves. The young growth is bright red in the early season. Rare and desirable. 75 cts. to \$2.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most beautiful and popular trees grown. Of large size, perfect outline and spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, freedom from disease and insects, render it one of the most valuable trees for the street, avenue or lawn. 50 cts. to \$5.



Japan Maple growing on our lawn (See page 8)

Schwedler's (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). A beautiful variety of purple-leaved Norway, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purple or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. 75c. to \$2.

Reitenbach (*A. platanoides Reitenbachii*). Similar in habit of growth to Schwedler's, with attractive green foliage in early spring, changing to a decided purple toward midsummer, becoming more purple in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

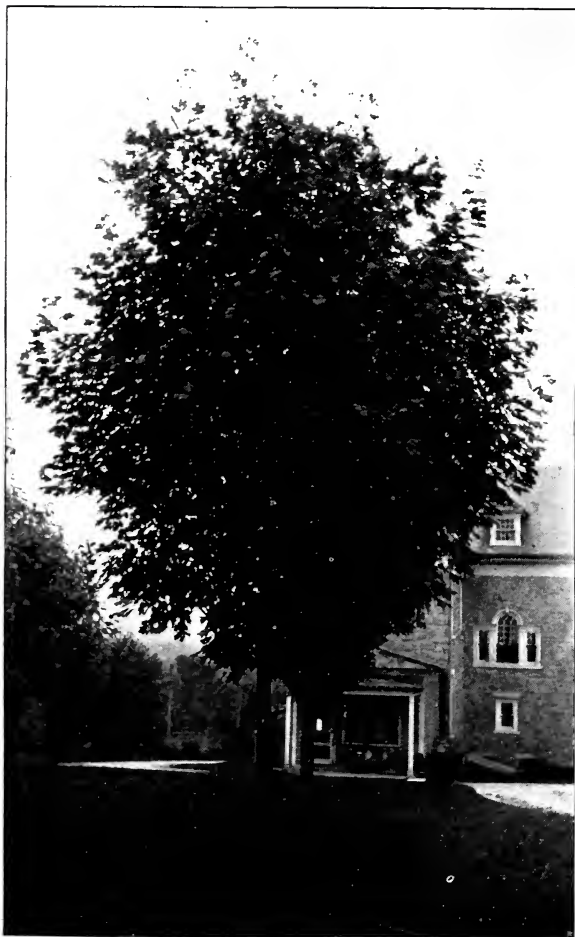
Pyramidal (*A. platanoides pyramidalis nanum*). A variety of compact, upright growth, with green foliage similar to that of the Norway, of which it is a type. \$1.50 to \$2.

Cut-leaved, or Eagle's Claw (*A. platanoides cucullatum*). A curious variety with deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. Scarce and rare. \$1 to \$3.

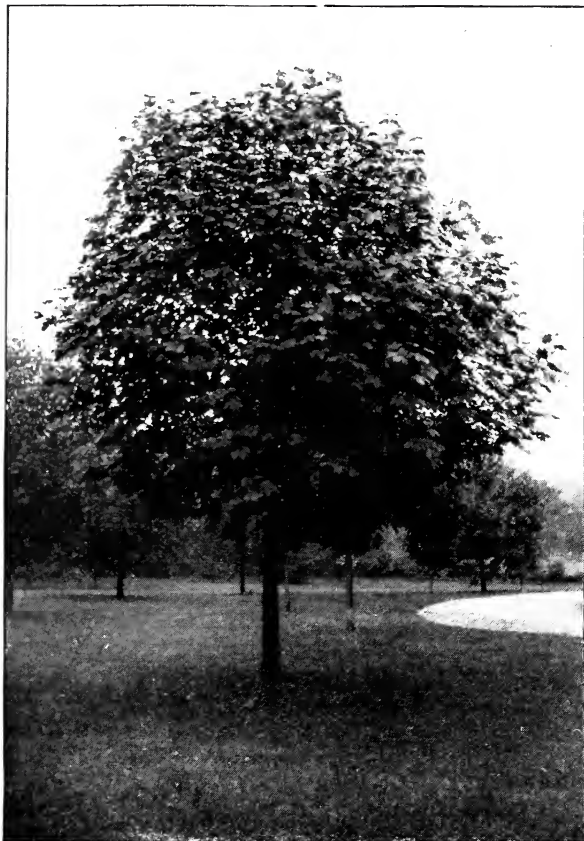
Globe Norway (*A. platanoides globosum*). A very compact, round-headed tree, of dwarf habit; green foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

Red, or Swamp (*A. rubrum*). A native species of large size, with rounded head; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints, rendering the tree very conspicuous. 50 cts. to \$2.

Silver-leaved, or White (*A. dasycarpum*). A native species of very rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is desired, one of the most useful trees. 50 cts. to \$2.



Sugar Maple, growing on our lawn



Norway Maple growing on our lawn (See page 7)

MAPLE, continued

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). A very popular and well-known native tree. Its stately growth, elegant form and foliage make it especially desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Particularly valuable for avenue planting. 50 cts. to \$5

Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*). A European variety of rapid, spreading growth, with broad, large dark green foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

Siberian (*A. Tataricum ginnale*). Of dwarf habit and compact form. Foliage small and of remarkable beauty, changing to dark purple-red in the autumn, producing a gorgeous effect. Makes a good background for shrubbery planting. Perfectly hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum*). A variety of the Silver-leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, branches slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young growth especially deeply and delicately cut. 75 cts. to \$3.

Japan (*A. Japonicum polymorphum*). This is the normal type and the strongest grower of the lot. Foliage small; bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a dark crimson in autumn. \$1 to \$2.

Japan Blood-leaved (*A. Japonicum polymorphum atropurpureum*). Forms a bushy shrub. Foliage dark purple and deeply cut; unusually ornamental. One of the very best and most popular of the Japan Maples. \$1 to \$2.50.

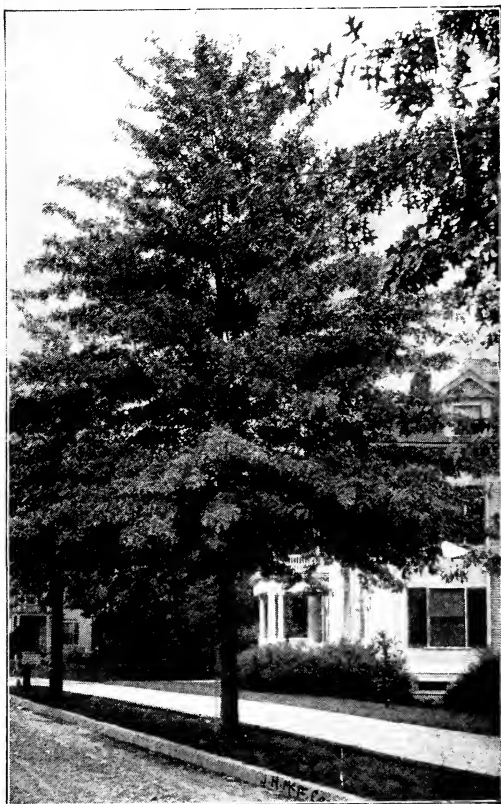
Japan Blood Cut-leaved (*A. Japonicum polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum*). Form dwarf and weeping; the leaves are a beautiful rose-color when young, and turn to a rich dark purple. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. \$1.50 to \$2.

Japan Cut-leaved (*A. Japonicum polymorphum dissectum*). Of low, spreading habit, with very deep and delicately cut green leaves. The Japan Maples, when planted in mass and treated as shrubs, make a most magnificent decoration to the home grounds. Our illustration shows a fine planting of these handsome trees. \$1 to \$2.

Nettle Tree, or Hackberry

(*Celtis occidentalis*)

A native tree somewhat rare, with numerous slender branches, which spread horizontally, and has rough bark. Bears black berries in the autumn. 50 cts. to \$1.



Pin Oak (See opposite page)

OAK (*Quercus*)

Pin (*Q. palustris*). Foliage deep green and finely divided; as the tree acquires age, it assumes a drooping habit, of especial grace and beauty. The most popular of all the Oaks. The leaves become a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. A splendid avenue tree. 75 cts. to \$3.

Red (*Q. rubra*). A well-known, rapid-growing American species of large size, with bright green shining leaves, which become a rich purplish crimson in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$3.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). A native variety, with handsome deeply cut green leaves, and especially remarkable in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet and remains on the tree all winter. 75 cts. to \$2.

White (*Q. alba*). One of the finest native trees. Of large size and stout, spreading branches which form a broad, open head. Leaves pale green above and glaucous beneath. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Swamp White (*Q. bicolor*). A massive tree when fully grown. It bears acorns of large size and has large dark green leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$2.

Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*). A native tree of noble and spreading form, with large, beautiful, deeply lobed leaves. The cup of the acorn is curiously fringed and bur-like. Bark corky. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Willow (*Q. Phellos*). Tree of medium size, with small willow-shaped leaves; of compact, upright growth, making a fine symmetrical tree, rather uncommon. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Laurel (*Q. imbricaria*). A native species, with laurel-like leaves, which assume a superb carmine tint in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

English (*Q. Robur*). The Royal Oak of England. Of moderate growth and spreading habit. The foliage is retained during the winter. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Pyramidal (*Q. Robur pyramidatis*). A tall, rapid, upright-growing variety with bright green foliage. Makes a handsome ornament to the lawn when grown singly. \$1.50 to \$2.

Plum (*Prunus*)

Purple-leaved (*P. Pissardi*). A small-sized tree of quick growth. Especially desirable on account of its rich purple foliage, the color of which is retained during the entire growing season. Is very effective when planted in contrast with green-foliaged trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

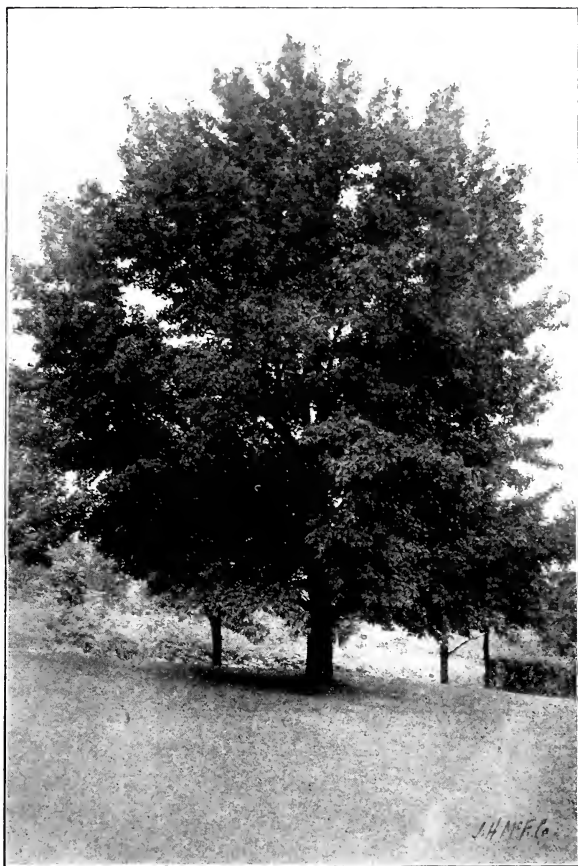
PEACH (*Persica*)

The double-flowering Peaches are distinguished for their showy and beautiful blossoms in May. They commence to bloom young, when only one or two years old.

50 to 75 cts. each

Double Crimson (*P. vulgaris flore sanguinea plena*). Flowers double deep red or crimson.

Double Pink (*P. vulgaris flore rosea plena*). Flowers double pink or rose-colored.



Sweet Gum (See page 10)

Double White (*P. vulgaris flore alba plena*). Flowers double white.

POPLAR (*Populus*)

Aspen Tree (*P. tremuloides*). Commonly known as the Quivering Asp, on account of the movement of the leaves with the slightest breeze. Is a unique lawn decoration and attracts much attention. 50 cts. to \$2.

Bolle's (*P. Bolleana*). A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar in habit of growth, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. Valuable for creating landscape effects. 75 cts. to \$2.

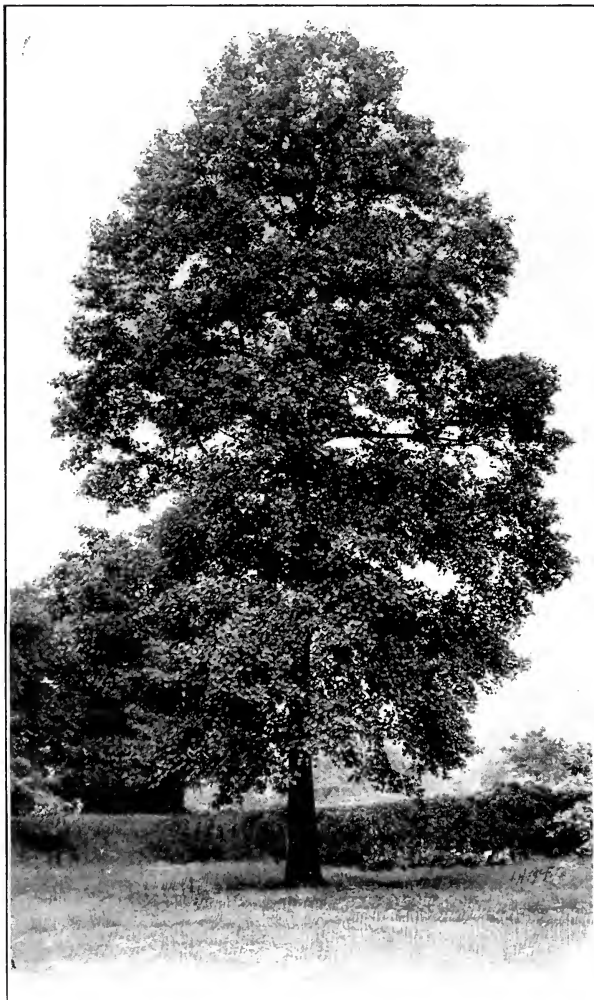
POPLAR, continued

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. monilifera*). Doubtless the most rapid-growing tree in existence. The leaves are large, handsome and glossy. Especially adapted to city street planting, where the conditions are such under which most trees do not thrive. It is grown more in city streets than all other trees combined. 50 cts. to \$2.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Attains an immense height. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, columnar form. Indispensable in landscape effects for breaking the monotony of outline. When branched to the ground is useful for screening. 50 cts. to \$2.

Sophora Japonica (Pagoda Tree)

A low-growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy white, pea-shaped flowers in August. Beautiful for mass effects. 50 cts. to \$1.



Tulip Tree

Strawberry Tree (*Euonymus*)

European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree (*E. Europæus*). A small-growing tree, that has brilliant red berries in the autumn which remain on the branches until winter sets in. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar*)

Sweet Gum, or Bilsted Tree (*L. styraciflua*). One of the finest native trees. Of moderate growth, with symmetrical, upright, tapering form. Leaves are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Handsome in all stages of growth, but particularly attractive and striking in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$2.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*)

Tulip Tree, or White Wood (*L. tulipifera*). Often erroneously called Tulip Poplar. A quick-growing native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy leaves of a light green color and beautiful yellow tulip-like flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

WALNUT (*Juglans*)

Black Walnut (*J. nigra*). A native tree of great size and majestic habit, the timber of which is wonderfully valuable. We have a grafted variety with an unusually large thin-shelled nut; the kernel is especially sweet and meaty. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut (*J. Regia*). A native of Persia. Grows to a larger and loftier tree in its native country, producing delicious thin-shelled nuts, which are always in demand. 50 cts. to \$1.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*)

A small native tree or shrub of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Blooms in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

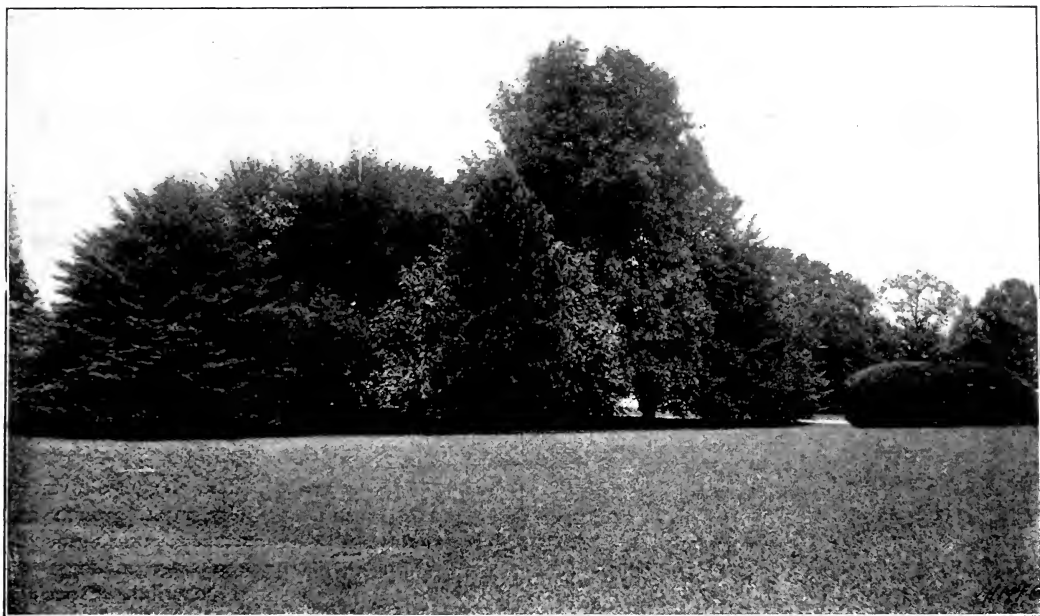
Willow (*Salix*)

Common Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). A native of Asia. Especially admired on account of its long, graceful, drooping branches, which sway with the slightest breeze. 50 cts. to \$2.

Yellow Wood

(*Cladrastis tinctoria*; syn., *Virgilia lutea*)

Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, with compound foliage of a light green color. Flowers white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in long drooping racemes. 50 cts. to \$1.



EVERGREENS

The great variety of color and form in evergreens makes them especially sought after, also the fact of their remaining green all winter. If conditions are favorable they are comparatively easy to transplant. The roots should never be allowed to become dry. We are growing only the most hardy and desirable varieties. Prices are for ordinary sizes; extra-sized selected specimens at increased cost.

ARBORVITAE (*Thuja*)

American (*T. occidentalis*). A beautiful native tree of upright growth, vigorous habit; especially valuable for screens and hedges. 25 cts. to \$1.

Compact (*T. compacta*). Of dwarf, compact habit, having bright light green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Of very compact form and dense foliage; naturally forms a globe or ball without any trimming. 50 cts. to \$1.

Geo. Peabody. Of pyramidal and compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Of upright, very erect growth, similar in habit to the Irish Juniper, with deep green foliage; very desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Siberian (*T. Wareana*; syn., *Sibirica*). Exceedingly hardy, keeping its dark green color well in winter; growth compact and somewhat pyramidal. One of the very best. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Chinese Golden (*Biota orientalis aurea*). A popular variety with a yellowish green tint of dense compact habit. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

BOX (*Buxus*)

Common Tree (*B. sempervirens*). An old-time favorite of very slow growth and compact form, with small dark green leaves. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Dwarf (*B. suffruticosa*). For box-edging. Useful in bordering formal and old-fashioned gardens. \$5 to \$10 per 100.

FIR (*Picea*; syn., *Abies*)

Balsam (*A. balsamea*). A very erect and symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young, with dark green foliage of pleasant fragrance. 50 cts. to \$1.

Cephalonian (*A. Cephalonica*). A remarkable and beautiful species of European origin, very broad for its height, with handsome dark green foliage; entirely hardy and vigorous. Handsome as a lawn specimen. \$1.50 to \$2.

Concolor, or White (*A. concolor*). One of the very finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit, with broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, exceedingly hardy and distinct. Beautiful all the year round. \$1.50 to \$2.

FIR, continued

European Silver (*A. pectinata*). A stately tree, with spreading horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Nordmann's (*A. Nordmanniana*). This majestic tree is of symmetrical form, and strong stocky growth and quite hardy, originally brought from the Crimean Mountains. Its foliage is massive dark green, shining above and somewhat glaucous below, rendering it a most handsome tree throughout the year. \$1.50 to \$3.

SPRUCE (*Abies*)

Alcock's (*A. Alcockiana*). The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above. From Japan; of close habit. \$1 to \$2.

Colorado Blue (*A. pungens glauca*). A most beautiful variety disseminated from the Rocky Mountains, with rich blue or sage-colored foliage; very distinct and of fine compact habit. \$1.50 to \$5.



Colorado Blue Spruce growing on our lawn

Koster's Blue (*A. pungens Kosteriana*). A selected strain grafted from the bluest type of the Colorado Blue Spruce. The very bluest of all. \$2 to \$5.

Douglas (*A. Douglasi*). Introduced from Colorado; of conical form, with spreading, horizontal branches; light green foliage above, glaucous underneath. \$1 to \$1.50.

Engelmann's (*A. Engelmanni*). A variety which strongly resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce in habit of growth, and the bluish green color of its foliage. \$1 to \$3.

Hemlock (*A. Canadense*; syn., *Tsuga*). A wonderfully graceful and elegant native tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage; quite distinct from all others. Makes a highly ornamental hedge. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). This elegant old variety is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit as the tree gets age, making it exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Especially desirable for hedges and windbreaks. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Oriental, or Eastern (*A. orientalis*). From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome compact tree, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

Tiger-tail (*A. polita*). A curious Japanese variety. Of erect habit, but slow growth and has rigid, sharply pointed needles of a bright green color; hardy. \$1 to \$3.

Juniper (*Juniperus*)

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very slender, pyramidal and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

PINE (*Pinus*)

Austrian, or Black (*P. Austriaca*). A wonderfully robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, stiff, dark green foliage; growth rapid. One of the hardiest and handsomest evergreens known, and presents a massive appearance. A native of the mountains of Syria. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Dwarf Mugho (*P. Mugho*). Of low-spreading growth and very dwarf habit, found on the Alps. Develops into a large pine bush, broader than high. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Excelsior, or Bhotan (*P. excelsa*). Sometimes referred to as the Himalayan Pine. A graceful and elegant tree, with lovely long drooping silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and pendulous. Hardy and vigorous. 75 cts. to \$2.

PINE, continued

Swiss Stone (*P. Cembra*). A very hardy, handsome and distinct European variety, that grows slowly into a compact conical tree, with short silvery foliage. \$1 to \$2.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and light green foliage. A native of the British Islands. 50 cts. to \$1.

White, or Weymouth (*P. Strobus*). Foliage light, delicate silvery green. The most common and ornamental of our native Pines. 50 cts. \$1.

RETINOSPORA

(Japan Cypress)

Compacta. A compact, dark green variety of much beauty, of dwarf, bushy habit. 75c. to \$1.50.

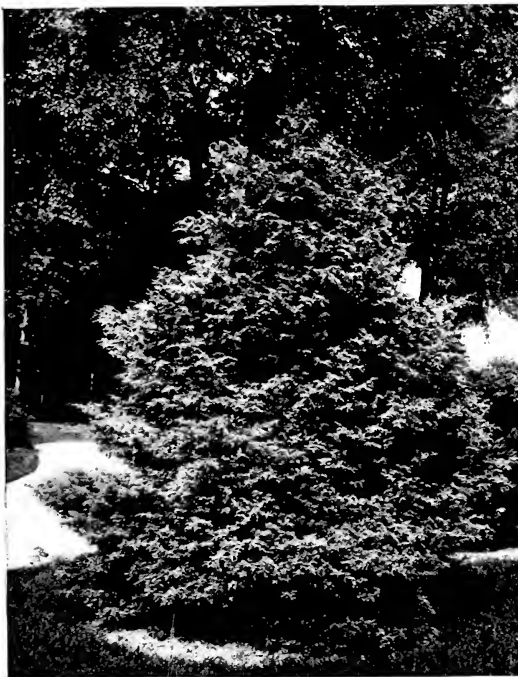
Filifera. With fern-like, delicate, slender branches; its drooping habit is very striking and graceful. 50 cts. to \$3.

Filifera aurea. A golden form of the above, but of much slower growth. \$1 to \$2.



Austrian Pine

Silver Fir



Retinospora plumosa

Gracilis. Of medium growth, with beautifully curled branches of soft green foliage. Very unique. \$1 to \$1.50.

Lutescens. Of a very dwarf, compact habit, with a rich light golden color. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Obtusa. Perhaps the largest and tallest growing of the species, with dense fan-like foliage of a beautiful light green color. \$1 to \$2.

Pisifera. Grows to a large size, with graceful and open branches and bright green foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

Pisifera aurea. Makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline, with slender branches of a bright golden tint. A great favorite with planters. 50 cts. to \$2.

Plumosa. A dense-growing variety of conical habit, with beautiful light green feathery foliage. Hardy and can be frequently sheared. 50 cts. to \$2.

Plumosa aurea. The tips of the branches are of a bright golden hue, which color is retained all through the year. 50 cts. to \$2.

Squarrosa Veitchii. A handsome tree of medium size, with striking appearance and color; the foliage is feathery and of a rich steel-blue, which contrasts well with the other varieties. 50 cts. to \$2.



Thunberg's Barberry

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

We grow our shrubs sufficiently far apart to allow them to develop into choice symmetrical specimens, which make an immediate effect as soon as they are set out. We have mentioned only what we consider the very best and most desirable varieties, of which we can furnish very nice plants at \$3 per dozen, except where noted. Extra-size plants at an advanced price.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

(Hibiscus)

These are wonderfully desirable shrubs on account of blooming profusely at a season of the year when but few others are in blossom. The great diversity of color in the various kinds makes them especially useful.

Bicolor. Double white, with crimson stripes; very effective.

Boule de Feu. Double bright red.

Elegantissima. Semi-double white, shaded with rose.

Jeanne d'Arc. Very double; pure white.

Lady Stanley. Semi-double, shaded with pink. Handsome and attractive.

Variegata. Leaves variegated; flowers reddish purple, but only partially open.

AZALEA

Amoena. A handsome, dwarf evergreen variety, with small glossy green leaves that develop into a brilliant hue late in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Mollis. A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most attractive flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, borne in fine trusses of many different shades. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

Canadensis (American Barberry). A native species, with distinct light green foliage and yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bright red berries.

Ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). Dark green leaves, remaining on the plant until almost spring.

Japonica. Similar in appearance to *B. Thunbergii*, with darker foliage and more erect habit of growth.

Vulgaris purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). An interesting shrub, with rich, purple foliage and scarlet fruit. Makes an effective contrast with other shrubs.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A very attractive species from Japan. Habit dwarf and spreading, but delicate and shapely, with small, neat foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the autumn. Blooms in May; flowers creamy white, followed by brilliant scarlet berries in great profusion. Becoming very popular as an ornamental hedge.

Calycanthus floridus

(Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice)

An old-fashioned and desirable shrub. Blooms in June and at intervals afterwards, having an agreeable and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers, with rich foliage and blossoms of delicate chocolate color.

Caragana arborescens

(Siberian Pea)

A shrub or dwarf tree. Native of Siberia and China. Has bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in May.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus

(Blue Spirea)

A pretty autumn-blooming shrub of Chinese origin, producing clusters of fragrant blue flowers, in great profusion, from September until frost. Not entirely hardy.

*Deutzia gracilis***Clethra alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush)

Of low and dense growth, with light green foliage, producing slender spikes of very fragrant white flowers in midsummer.

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna)

A strong-growing shrub, with small delicate foliage and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

DEUTZIA

Candidissima. A vigorous, upright grower, with double pure white flowers.

Crenata fl. pl. rosea. Pink-flowering Deutzia. Flowers double, tinted with rose.

Gracilis. A charming variety of very dwarf, slender growth, introduced from Japan. Flowers

pure white, bell-shaped. An excellent plant for forcing.

Lemoinei. A remarkably fine hybrid between *Gracilis* and *Parviflora*, originated in France. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers; quite distinct from all other Deutzias. Habit dwarf.

Pride of Rochester. A rapid, vigorous grower producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose.

Scabra. Flowers single, bell-shaped, in small clusters; foliage oval, very rough underneath.

Dogwood, Red-twigged (*Cornus alba*)

Has white flowers in May and bright red branches, which are especially conspicuous in winter.

ELDER (*Sambucus*)

Golden (*S. nigra aurea*). A variety with golden yellow foliage, valuable for enlivening shrubbery plantings.

Cut-leaved (*S. nigra laciniata*). A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves, with drooping habit, making a very unique and handsome effect.

Elaeagnus longipes

(Japan Oleaster, or Silver Thorn)

From Japan. Foliage glossy with a silvery tinge underneath; has yellow flowers in May, followed by brilliant red berries in July, of large size and edible, the flavor being sprightly and agreeable. When laden with fruit the bush is highly ornamental.



Tree Hydrangea growing on our lawn



Hedge of California Privet growing on our lawn (See opposite page)

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush]

A vigorous-growing shrub from North China, producing large white flowers in May, which are borne in slender racemes on light and wiry branches, that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be graceful.

Filbert, Purple-leaved

(*Corylus Avellana purpurea*)

A very conspicuous shrub of strong, vigorous growth, with large dark purple leaves.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green, like *Viridissima*, but more hardy.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Flowers bright yellow, with graceful, drooping habit.

Viridissima. A fine shrub, with golden yellow flowers that come very early in spring and has deep green leaves and bark.

Halesia tetraptera

(Silver Bell, or Snowdrop)

A small native tree or large shrub, bearing beautiful white, bell-shaped flowers in May. These fragrant blossoms, which resemble snowdrops, are followed by a four-winged fruit.

Hamamelis Virginica (Witch Hazel)

A strong-growing shrub, with small, odd yellow flowers that open late in autumn, just before the leaves fall.

HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH

(*Chamaecerasus*; syn., *Lonicera*)

Grandiflora rosea. A vigorous shrub, producing large, bright red flowers striped with white in June, succeeded by reddish berries.

Mundeniensis. A strong grower with flowers white or yellowish white, followed by a great profusion of beautiful red berries.

HYDRANGEA

Paniculata. The clusters of white bloom are less compact and decidedly more open than those of the *Grandiflora*. Perfectly hardy and very desirable.

Paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable and popular hardy shrubs. The great pyramidal panicles of white flowers become tinged with pink and red as the season advances. It commences flowering in July and continues until November, covering a season when very few shrubs are in bloom.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort)

Prolificum. A very attractive shrub of medium growth, forming a dense globular head with neat deep green foliage, and producing a constant succession of golden yellow flowers in great profusion from midsummer till frost.

Moserianum. A pleasing shrub of dwarf habit, producing large single yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer.

LILAC (*Syringa*)

Charles X. A strong-growing variety, with large, shining foliage; the reddish purple flowers are borne more abundantly on loose trusses than our common purple variety.

Purple (*S. vulgaris*). The old-fashioned common purple Lilac with purple flowers of such pleasant fragrance. Still very popular.

White (*S. alba*). Similar in habit of growth to the common purple, with pure white flowers, but not so free a bloomer.

Rubra de Marly. The habit of growth and color of the flowers very closely resemble that of the common purple.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

Coronarius. A well-known old-fashioned shrub, with wonderful sprays of pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

Grandiflorus. Habit strong, with somewhat straggling branches, bearing large, showy white flowers, slightly fragrant.

Coronarius flore pleno. A variety of more dwarf habit, with semi-double white fragrant flowers.

MAHONIA

Aquifolium. A native evergreen shrub, of medium size, with shining prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May. Foliage very glossy and deep bronze in winter.

Fascicularis. Of stronger growth than the preceding and leaves more oblong; also hardier.

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)

A very rapid grower with bright shining leaves, which are retained well into the winter. This plant grows freely in almost any soil and under conditions that many plants will not thrive at all. It is compact in form and can be trimmed to any desired shape. It makes a very ornamental and popular hedge and is more universally used for this purpose than any other plant. Price for hedge plants, \$3 to \$10 per 100.

Purple Mist, or Smoke Tree

(*Rhus cotinus*)

From southern Europe. A large growing shrub, with curious fringe or mist-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer. Very effective when grown as a single specimen.

Rhododendron

The Rhododendrons are the grandest of all the flowering evergreen shrubs. The leaves are broad, green and glossy, surmounted with clusters of large flowers of a great variety of colors. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

We can furnish fine clumps of the native Rhododendrons in car-load lots.

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria)

A Japanese shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single white flowers in May, succeeded by numerous small black berries.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*)

Red, or Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). A shrub of neat habit, with small foliage and pink flowers in June. Especially attractive on account of the wonderful profusion of purplish red berries which hang on all winter.

White (*S. racemosus*). A well-known shrub with small pink flowers, succeeded by abundant large white berries, that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

STEPHANANDRA

Flexuosa. A neat and handsome shrub of medium growth, with graceful branches; particularly valuable for the beauty of its foliage, which is fine and delicately cut, turning to a bronze-red color in the autumn. Bears inconspicuous greenish white, fragrant flowers in June.

Tanakae. Introduced from Japan. With graceful, drooping habit and large bright green leaves, turning to rosy green and bronzy red in the autumn, giving the plant a handsome aspect.



Spiraea Van Houttei (See page 18)

*Spiræa Anthony Waterer***Sweet Gale** (*Myrica cerifera*)

(Syns., Wax Myrtle, Bayberry, Candleberry)

A low-spreading native shrub, with neat, handsome foliage of a decidedly pleasant odor.

SPIRAEA, or MEADOW SWEET

Anthony Waterer. A comparatively new hardy variety from England of dwarf, compact habit, bearing a profusion of dark, crimson flowers late in the summer.

Bumalda. A variety from Japan of dwarf but vigorous habit; foliage narrow, flowers showy, rose-colored; blooms all summer.

Opulifolia aurea. An interesting and strong-growing variety, with conspicuous, golden yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June.

Prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). Beautiful white double flowers and very profuse in May. Foliage small, glossy green; scarlet in the autumn.

Reevesii flore pleno. A handsome double-flowering variety, bearing large clusters of pure white flowers in May, with long, narrow leaves.

Thunbergii. A Japanese species, of rounded, graceful form. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. Esteemed for the extreme delicacy of its foliage. The tiny, feathery leaves turn to brilliant scarlet in the autumn. Flowers small, white, appearing early in the spring.

Tomentosa. Desirable on account of blooming late; very decorative, with showy pink panicles.

Van Houttei. Undoubtedly one of the finest varieties in cultivation. Of most charming and graceful habit, having clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion.

Staphylea Colchica (Bladder Nut)

An upright, early-flowering shrub. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. May.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk)

Africana. Foliage very fine and feathery, on slender branches; flowers pink, very small and very numerous, appearing in delicate spikes. The unique flowers and leaves make it very attractive.

Germanica. Foliage bluish green, flowers pink. A native of northern China and Japan.

VIBURNUM (Snowball)

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit, turning black.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Resembles the common Snowball in wood and foliage. Flowers single white, borne in flat clusters, succeeded by brilliant red berries, resembling cranberries, which hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall.

Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball, or Guelder Rose). A well-known, favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Of moderate growth, with handsome plicated leaves and globular heads of pure white flowers. Its foliage is handsomer than the common variety, and its flowers whiter and more delicate.

Plicatum tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). A choice shrub, with handsome dark green foliage; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat clusters, in great profusion, early in June, and followed by pretty red berries.

WEIGELA (Diervilla)

Of Japanese origin. Shrubs of erect habit of growth while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they become older. Produce in June and July superb large, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors, from purest white to deepest crimson.

Candida. Of very vigorous habit and an erect grower. Flowers pure white.

Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct shade.

Floribunda. Flowers dark reddish purple; a profuse bloomer.

Nana variegata. A conspicuous variety, with clearly defined foliage finely marked with yellow and green; very ornamental. Of moderate growth; flowers very light pink, almost white.

Rosea. Of shapely form, bearing a rich profusion of rose-colored flowers.

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)

A low-growing evergreen shrub, with broad lance-shaped foliage. The flower-stalks, rising from the center, shoot up 3 or 4 feet high and are covered with large creamy white bell-shaped flowers, producing a tropical effect.



Weigela rosea

ROSES

The Rose is so well known that it scarcely needs a description; and there are such an infinite number of varieties that we will not undertake to enumerate them. On account of their hardiness the Hybrid Perpetuals are more generally planted, and the Ramblers, or Climbing Roses, are ever popular.

Rugosa Roses (*Rosa rugosa*)

This interesting group is of Japanese origin and possesses some attractive characteristics. The large, dark green, wrinkled foliage of these plants, and the great showy flowers of different shades, have made them exceedingly popular. They form handsome, compact bushes, made very attractive all summer by continuous blooming, succeeded by large bright scarlet fruit.





ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest consideration. They can be arranged to be most effective, and, being easy of cultivation and very showy and ornamental, they are invaluable and should be in every collection.

Eulalia Japonica. A most vigorous grower with large plumes and broad deep green leaves.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. Most ornamental, with narrow, graceful foliage and handsome plumes.

E. Japonica variegata. Beautiful variegated leaves, striped lengthwise.

E. Japonica zebrina. Foliage marked crosswise with bands of green and bronzy yellow. One of the most decorative of all Grasses.

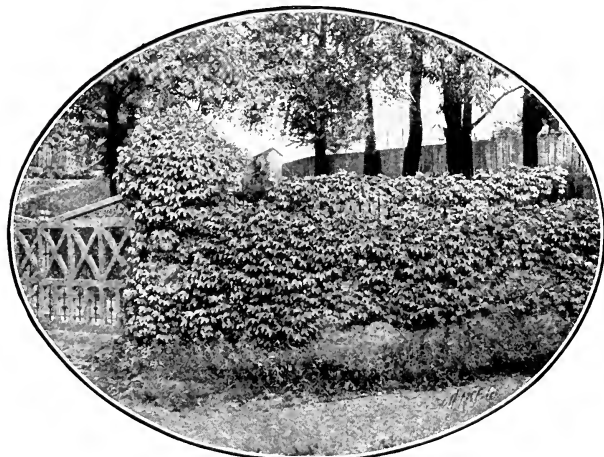
HARDY CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS

Akebia quinata

A singular Japanese climbing plant, with clover-like foliage, purple, fragrant flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Japan, or Boston Ivy). The leaves overlap one another, forming a dense mass of delicate green foliage, which turns to a brilliant scarlet and crimson in the autumn. Clings closely to walls.



Ampelopsis Veitchii

Quinquefolia (American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid grower, having beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in the autumn. It throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower)

Flammula. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Flowers small, white and very fragrant.

Jackmani. One of the best large-flowering varieties. Flowers intense violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness.

Paniculata. A Japanese plant, which has proved perfectly hardy. One of the finest climbers, vigorous, neat foliage. Produces late in summer a profusion of medium-sized creamy white deliciously fragrant flowers. Is one of the finest vines for growing on a trellis, as it dies down in winter, and each spring comes up again stronger and more vigorous.

English Ivy (Hedera Helix)

An old-fashioned evergreen vine, with thick dark green foliage. Best results are to be had by giving it winter protection.



Clematis paniculata (See preceding page)

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

Chinese Evergreen (*L. Japonica*). Has reddish purple foliage, which is retained nearly all winter. Flower-buds also reddish, and when fully opened creamy white petals are displayed; fragrant.

Japan Golden-leaved (*L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*). A beautiful golden-leaved variety. Not quite so strong a grower as some others, with fragrant cream-colored flowers.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halleana*). A vigorous-growing variety, almost evergreen, with pure white fragrant flowers, changing to yellow. The freest bloomer of all.

Yellow Jessamine

(*Jasminum nudiflorum*)

A shrubby vine, with long, slender branches, suitable for training over the lattice work. Its pretty yellow flowers burst forth the first warm days of spring, and are harbingers of the beautiful things to follow.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia radicans*)

A strong-growing native creeper that clings tightly to stone or rough surfaces, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA

Chinese (*W. Sinensis*). One of the most pleasing and rapid-growing of all climbing plants; producing long, pendulous racemes of fragrant, pale blue flowers in May and June.

Japanese (*W. multijuga*). Similar in habit of growth to the Chinese, with darker flowers and longer panicles, growing sometimes 2 feet long.



Chinese Wistaria



A Planting of Herbaceous Plants

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

We will mention some of the common and most popular sorts, the growth of which each year is killed to the ground, but the roots remain in the ground perfectly hardy, ready to grow again in the spring.

Achillea Ptarmica plena (The Pearl)

Small double white flowers borne profusely; valuable for borders.

Anemone Japonica (Windflower)

Bears a profusion of flowers of different colors from July to November.

Astilbe Japonica (Japanese Spirea)

A handsome plant, blooming in spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Blooms from May to July, producing handsome flowers of a variety of colors.

Althaea rosea (Hollyhock)

Should be planted in rich moist soil, to give the most satisfactory results.

Asters

Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce, of many shades.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)

Yellow flowers; profuse bloomer.

Campanula (Bellflower)

An elegant genus of plants, rich in color, profuse in bloom and easily cultivated.

Clematis Davidiana

Clusters of fragrant blue flowers in August and September.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

A showy class of tall-growing plants, producing handsome spikes of blue flowers in midsummer.

Desmodium pendulifolium

A native of Japan. It sends up each spring numerous stems, forming a bush of shrub-like appearance. The flowers are pea-shaped, of a light purple color, and are produced from August until frost.

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)

Very sweet, showy flowers of a great variety of color from June to September.

Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)

The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson are borne on graceful drooping racemes a foot or more in length.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

Long bell-shaped flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Funkia (Plantain Lily)

An interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

Large, golden yellow flowers, produced abundantly, in late summer and early autumn.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)

The Hibiscuses are woody plants, having handsome broad leaves and large showy blossoms.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily)

Fine tall-growing plants, with large, lily-shaped sweet-scented flowers during June and July.

IRIS (Flags)

Germanica (German Iris). This group of Iris has broad sword-like leaves and blooms early, and has a wonderful variety of coloring. We have

forty varieties of these, embracing all shades from creamy white to dark purple and deep maroon.

Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). Flowers differ from the German Iris, in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and appear later than the others.

Lilium auratum

Golden Lily of Japan.

Phlox

These are of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, easily cultivated and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are justly regarded as the finest of herbaceous plants.

Peonies

Peonies are absolutely hardy, and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects makes them especially desirable. They should be planted in good, rich, deep soil, after which they require little attention.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew)

Feathery fern-like foliage, with flowers resembling daisies.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)

A vigorous grower and almost continual bloomer; among the most valuable hardy plants, producing showy, golden yellow flowers.

Tritoma

(**Flame Flower, Torch Lily, or Red-Hot-Poker Plant**)

Fine late-blooming plants, with rich, conspicuous orange-red and scarlet tubular flowers.



Border of *Dianthus barbatus*

Fruit Department

APPLES

The Apple is of first importance in the list of domestic fruits. Its growth and cultivation are adapted to many soils and conditions. By care in the selection of varieties, a succession of good fruit may be had nearly the entire year. It brings a good return to the farmer, and is indispensable even to the small gardener or the amateur. We have extra size or bearing trees of many excellent sorts, which, if planted with care, may be successful for early fruitage.

The proper distance to plant is thirty feet apart each way, or fifty trees to the acre. Plant a peach tree between, thus insuring an early crop, and a quick return of luscious fruit for the investment.

Good, thrifty trees, 6 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each; extra-sized trees, extra price

SUMMER APPLES

Carver. Large-sized; yellow; very prolific and of first quality. Handsome fruit. Middle of July to last of September.

Early Bough. Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender. Bears well and is a good market Apple. August.

Early Harvest. Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, fine flavor; good for cooking or dessert. Good, regular bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Medium to large; red; juicy, with rich flavor, subacid; valuable for cooking or dessert. A good grower or bearer. August.

Summer Hagloe. A large and beautiful Apple, fine for cooking or eating. Early and good bearer. August and September.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety. Size medium, color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, subacid. Quality good.

AUTUMN APPLES

Cornell's Fancy. Large; red; first quality. September.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; beautiful Russian Apple, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and early bearer.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, flat; fine cooking or eating. September and October.

Gravenstein. Large, striped, roundish; first quality. Tree a rapid, vigorous and erect grower. Very productive and fine. August to September.

Jefferis. Medium size, roundish; yellow, striped with red; tender, rich and good. Originated in Chester county. September to October.

Porter. Medium size, oblong; yellow, handsome; juicy and tender; productive, moderate grower. September.

Maiden's Blush. Medium to large, flat; yellow, with red cheek; first quality; regular and good bearer. One of the handsomest. September and October.

Smokehouse. Large, roundish; first quality; productive. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania. November and December.



Ben Davis Apple

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Strodes' Birmingham. Good-sized; pale yellow; excellent quality; very productive. Last of September.

Wealthy. Fruit uniformly of good size; bright, striped red; tender, juicy, subacid. A free grower and very productive.

WINTER APPLES

American Golden Russet. Rather small; juicy, high-flavored. Tree good grower and productive. December to February.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best winter Apples. December to March.

Ben Davis. Large; striped with bright red. Tree a fine grower and early bearer. Dec. to March.

Delaware Winter. Large; dark red; good quality, productive; very late.

Fallowater. Very large; green, with brown cheek; good quality. Bears young and abundantly. November to March.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; rich golden yellow; crisp, tender and juicy. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; yellow and red streaked; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and profuse bearer. November to January.

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high-flavored and delicious. One of the best late-keeping Apples. December to April.

Paragon, or Arkansas Black. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point. A better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger. Color a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor equally good. Heavy bearer and a long keeper. Feb. to April.

Red Romanite. Medium; dark red, flesh white; crisp and good. Valuable for cider; keeps late in the spring; very productive. February to May.

Roman Stem. Below medium; whitish yellow, with faint brownish blush; tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable flavor. Very productive. November to March.

Sheepnose Pippin. Large, oblong; yellow, with a slight blush on one side; good. Tree regular and moderately productive. January to April.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; very juicy, subacid, pleasant flavor. Great and regular bearer. October to February.

Stayman's Winesap. Large size, bright red color, very productive and of best quality. Tree resembles Winesap, but is more vigorous in growth. November to April.

Tewksbury Blush. Small; yellow, with bright blush; flesh sprightly and good. Very productive. Will keep till May.

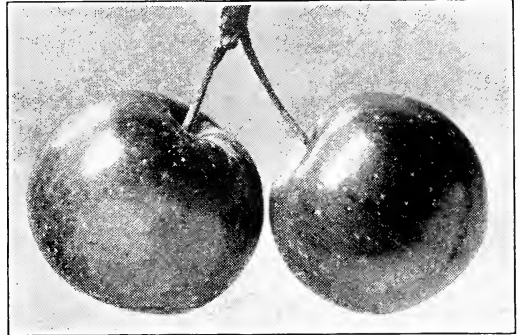
Water Apple. Medium to large; productive; excellent.

Winesap. Large, roundish red. Good bearer and keeper. November to March.

York Imperial. Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; firm, juicy and subacid. November to February.

Pewaukee. Fruit medium to large, oblate; color yellow, partially striped; quality good; tree a strong grower and hardy. A late keeper.

Walbridge. Medium size; striped with red and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive. Also a late keeper.



Hyslop Crab Apples

CRAB APPLES

For Preserving or Ornament

50 cents each

Red Siberian. Small; about 1 inch in diameter; bright scarlet; much esteemed for preserving and making jelly. Vigorous; bears young and heavily. September and October.

Hyslop. Color dark, rich red, covered with a thick, blue bloom; sweet and juicy. One of the handsomest of the Crabs. Tree hardy, vigorous, and of good shape.

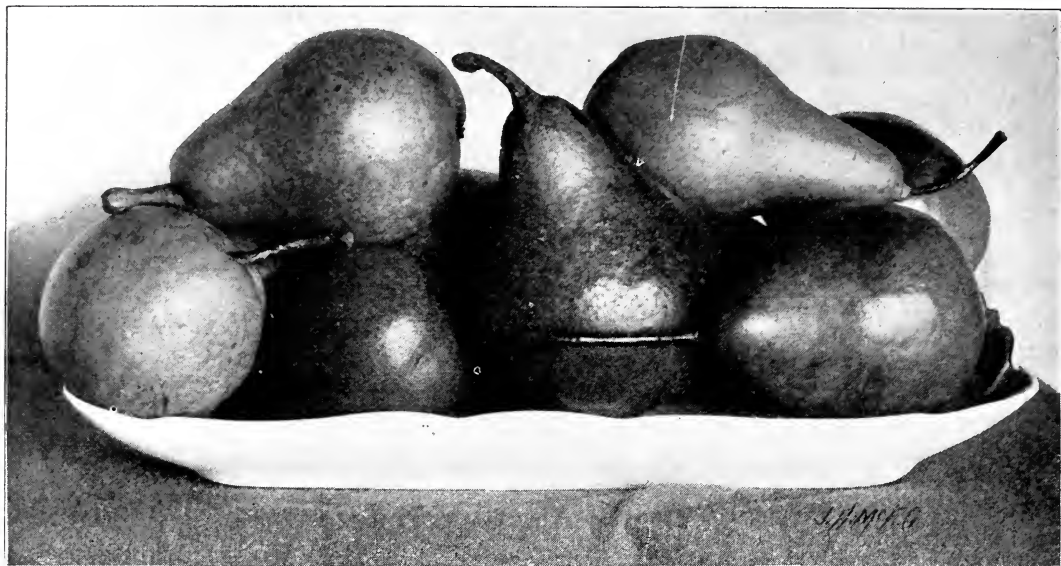
Yellow Siberian. A beautiful golden yellow. Tree vigorous and productive.

Transcendent. Beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab. Yellow and red; much larger than any of the above. Early and abundant bearer. A first-quality Apple for making the best cider.

APRICOTS

50 cts. each

Moorpark Large Red, Breda, Persian, Royal.



Lawrence Pears

PEARS

50 to 75 cts. each and upward, according to size; extra-sized trees extra prices;
dwarfs from 50 to 75 cts.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large; buttery and melting; yellow; rich musky flavor. Erect grower; bears young and abundantly; one of the most popular Pears. Middle of August to last of September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green, dull red cheek, covered with small rusty specks; vinous, melting and rich. Last of August.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small, productive, melting and good. Middle of July.

Manning Elizabeth. Medium size; bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh juicy and melting.

Osband's Summer. Medium size; melting, pleasant flavor. Erect grower and very productive. First of August.

Tyson. Medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and fine. Rapid grower and one of the best summer varieties. August.

AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; fine, buttery, melting, sprightly, vinous flavor. Fine grower and good bearer. October to November.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. The largest of all good Pears. Buttery and very juicy; rich and excellent flavor. Best on quince stock. October.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet, vigorous; an early, regular and heavy bearer. September and October.

Howell. Large and handsome; hardy, vigorous and very productive. October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Medium, good; yellow, with red cheek; melting, buttery, rich. Rapid grower, abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Rutter. Medium to large; greenish yellow, nearly covered with russet; juicy, melting and very good. October and November.

Seckel. The standard for flavor; small size; stout, erect grower. Last of September.

Sheldon. A Pear of the first quality. Large, round; russet, with blush; melting, rich and delicious. October and November.

Kieffer. Large; deep yellow; flesh white, coarse and juicy; quality variable; especially desirable for cooking purposes. Very productive and vigorous.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, pyriform; yellow, shaded with red. Keeps sound a long time after being gathered.

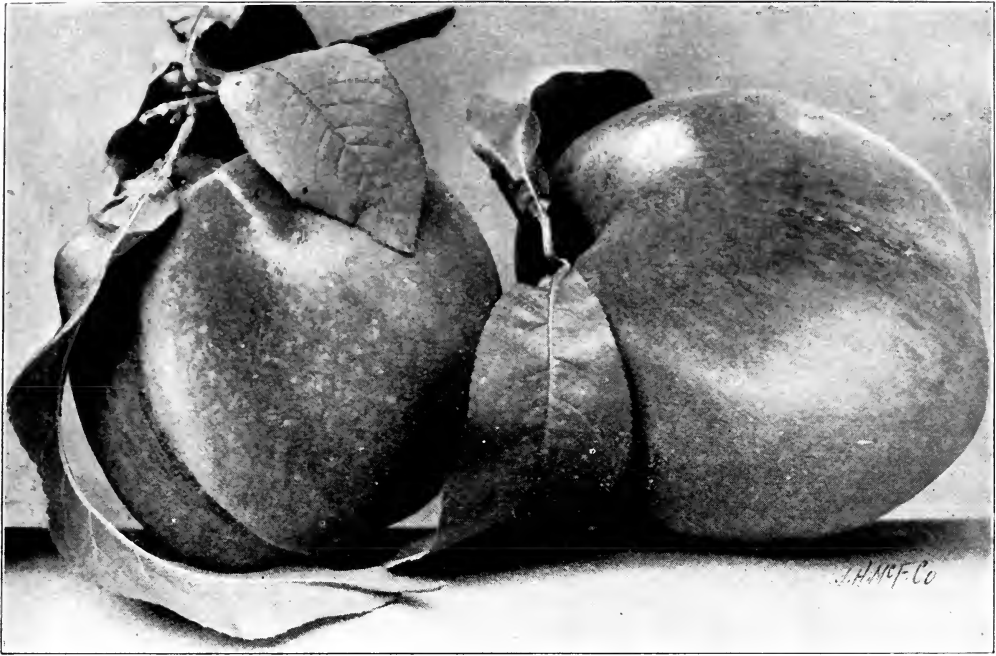
WINTER PEARS

Lawrence. Medium to large; yellow; melting, with a rich aromatic flavor. Moderate grower and abundant bearer. October to January.

Vicar of Wakefield. Large, long; good quality; first-rate cooking fruit. Beautiful, vigorous grower; very productive and hardy; should be in every collection. November to January.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; melting and buttery, with a rich flavor. November to January.

Many varieties of Pears, not herein enumerated, constantly on hand.



Elberta Peaches

PEACHES

The ease with which Peaches may be grown and the short time required to attain size and productiveness, and the increased demand for the fruit and the readiness with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach-growing extremely profitable. In this state the crops recently have been so satisfactory that the knowledge which experience brings as to best varieties and best results must encourage the planting more largely than heretofore of this delicious fruit. We have extra-sized trees to offer of our most approved varieties.

10 to 25 cts. each

Alexander. This variety ripens early in July. Color deep maroon, finely shaded; rich and good; flesh adheres to stone.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek, flesh white; firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free.

Chair's Choice. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Champion. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flavor delicious; productive and free. August.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow; juicy and rich. Very productive. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late. Yellow; very large. Productive and good. Middle of September.

Early Beatrice. One of the best early Peaches, ripening ten days before Hale's. Medium; mottled red cheek; juicy and melting. Middle of July.

Early York. White, with red cheek; juicy, rich and excellent; very productive. One of the best early varieties. First of August.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy with high flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety.

Fox's Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality; very free.

Foster. Similar to Crawford's Early, but of better quality; valuable.

Ford's Late. Good size; skin and flesh white, very sweet; solid and fine in texture. Tree vigorous and unusually productive.

George IV. Large; white, red cheek; juicy, rich and fine; of best quality. End of August.

Globe. Golden yellow, with a red blush; of a uniformly large size; flavor unsurpassed. Ripens middle of September to 1st of October.

Moore's Favorite. Large; red-cheeked and fine. September.

Mountain Rose. A very valuable variety. Beautiful high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy and rich.

Oldmixon Freestone. Large; greenish white and red; rich and juicy; productive. End of September.

PEACHES, continued

Red-cheeked Melocoton. Old and popular variety. Large; yellow, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and vinous; hardy, prolific. First of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with fine red cheek; juicy, melting. Good and hardy. Early September.

Salway. Medium; yellow mottled, with red cheek. Valuable late variety.

Stump the World. Large; white and red; handsome; very productive. First of September.

Smock Free. A late, hardy and productive Peach. October.

Stephens' Rareripe. Large; white, shaded and mottled red; juicy, vinous and of high quality. Hardy; a heavy and regular bearer.

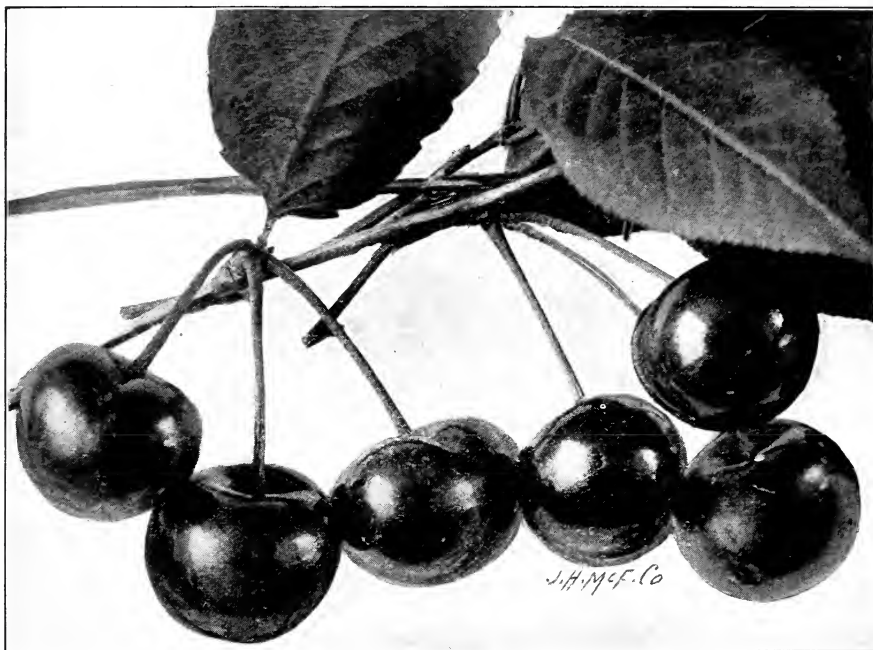
Troth's Early. Early; white. First of August.

Ward's Late Free. Fine, large, late; greenish white. September.

Wheatland. Fruit large to very large; quality the best; color deep golden yellow. Middle of September.

Willet's. One of the largest and finest Peaches grown. Flesh yellow, juicy; skin covered with dark red. September.

☞ Numerous other varieties.



Early Richmond Cherries

CHERRIES

50 to 75 cts. each

HEART CHERRIES

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh.

Bleeding Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Downton, Conestoga, Elton, Governor Wood, Knight's Early Black, Downer's Late Red, Ohio Beauty.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES

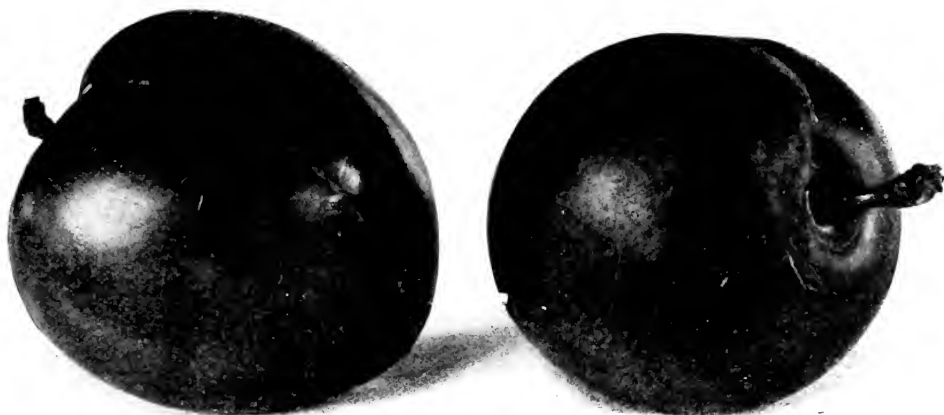
Solid-fleshed

Yellow Spanish, Rockport, Napoleon, Schmidt's, Windsor.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Tart, or sour

Early Richmond, Olivet, Late Duke, May Duke, Montmorency.



Abundance and Burbank Plums

PLUMS

50 cts. each; extra size, extra price

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious; very desirable. Last of September.

General Hand. Very large; deep golden yellow; rather juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very beautiful; fine grower. First of September. Tree vigorous and prolific bearer.

German Prune. Large; dark purple; firm, sweet and pleasant. Very valuable, bearing enormous crops, which hang for a long time on the tree. September.

Imperial Gage. Above medium. Greenish yellow; juicy, mellow, rich and delicious. One of the best and most profitable for market. Middle of August.

Monroe. Medium; greenish yellow; rich, sweet.



Champion Quince

Good grower, and bears fine annual crops. Tree handsome in shape and size.

Prince Engelbert. Large; dark blue. Very good quality. Good bearer and strong grower. Valuable market fruit. September.

Richland. Small; purplish; sweet and agreeable. Excellent for cooking.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN PLUMS

Lombardy, Yellow Egg and others.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance. Is exceedingly beautiful; lemon-yellow ground, shaded with a heavy bloom. Large to very large. Flesh orange-colored, very highly flavored, melting, rich and highly perfumed.

Burbank. Large and beautiful clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor.

QUINCES

50 to 75 cts. each

Orange. Large; bright yellow color. Cooks well. Trees bear young, and are very productive.

Champion. Tree a vigorous grower. Bears early and abundantly. Fruit showy. Ripens late. Splendid for preserves.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit of large size; handsome and attractive, with a delightful fragrance. Cooks very tender. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

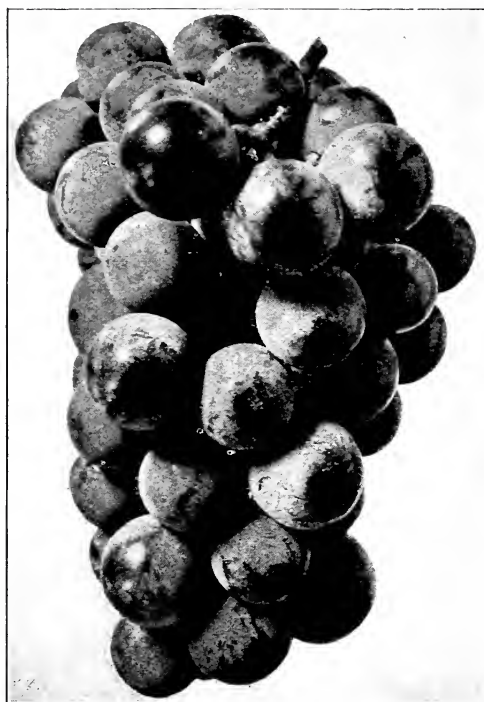
Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of Orange, one-third larger; same form and color. Tree hardy and productive.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES

25 to 50 cts each

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Vigorous and productive. Bunches large and quite compact. Berries large, dark red and juicy.

Campbell's Early. A desirable new Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich and sweet. A strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage. It ripens very early. The berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.



Worden

Concord. The most reliable for general planting. Vine very hardy and most vigorous.

Duchess. Color white. Bears large and compact clusters of fine flavor and quality. A strong grower and very productive.

Hartford Prolific. Similar to Concord in quality, ripening two weeks earlier.

Elvira. White. A strong, healthy grower; very hardy and productive; ripens medium early, and seems a good, reliable Grape.

Empire State. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Bunches large-shouldered. Berry medium to large; color white, with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a white bloom. Exceedingly handsome.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). Light red; bunch and berry large, tender and delicious, ripening late.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44). Sweet and rich, but sprightly, with tender flesh and fine flavor. Vigorous and productive, bearing clusters of good size, both in bunch and berry.

Jefferson (Ricketts'). A cross between Concord and Iona. Similar to Concord in growth and hardiness. Its fruit is much like Iona in color and quality.

Lady Washington. One of Ricketts' best seedlings. A large white Grape, of good quality and handsome appearance. Vine strong and vigorous. Clusters of large size, shouldered and moderately compact. Flesh tender and sweet.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Red; bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic. Productive; very hardy and vigorous; ripens early.

Moore's Early. Cannot be better described than by calling it an early Concord, with smaller clusters but larger berries. A handsome early Grape.

Niagara. Vine hardy and a strong grower. Bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered. Berries as large as Concord; light greenish white; semi-transparent; quality good; has a flavor peculiarly its own; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; productive. A regular bearer and good keeper.

Pocklington. A seedling from Concord. Vine is thoroughly hardy, strong grower. Fruit of a light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet. Bunches very large, sometimes shouldered. Ripens after Concord.

Salem. Red; bunch and berry large, skin thin; sweet, juicy and sprightly. One of the best of Rogers' hybrids.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch and berry very large. Flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best black Grapes among Rogers' hybrids. Ripens about with Concord.

Worden. A black Grape of the Concord character. Large in bunch and berry, and very handsome. In quality distinct from Concord, and by some regarded as better. It ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy.

In addition to the above varieties we grow and handle many more of the standard varieties of Grapes. All our vines are raised from the best and sturdiest stock possible to find, and we do not hesitate to claim for them all the good qualities to be found in the fruit. Our method of packing insures safe delivery.



Cuthbert Raspberries

Small Fruits

GOOSEBERRIES

\$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, except where noted

American Seedling, Houghton's Seedling, Downing and Smith's Improved. These varieties will not mildew, and, although of moderate size, are regular and profuse bearers.

Industry. \$3 per doz.

CURRANTS

\$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

White Dutch, White Grape, Red Dutch, Black Naples, Victoria, La Versailles, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.

RASPBERRIES

\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Gregg and Kansas. Black.

Cuthbert, Loudon and Miller. Red; very fine; hardy, productive.

Golden Queen. Strong grower and productive; best yellow.

STRAWBERRIES

\$1 per 100

Brandywine, Glen Mary, Nick Ohmer, Gandy, Cumberland Triumph, Sharpless, Charles Downing, James Vick, Beder Wood, Forest Rose, Crescent, Wm. Belt, Manchester, Warfield, Haverland, Kentucky, Bubach No. 5, Tennessee.

The varieties are of the most approved. Hardy and prolific.

BLACKBERRIES

\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Lawton, Wilson's Early, Early Harvest, Kittatiny, Wilson Junior, Snyder.

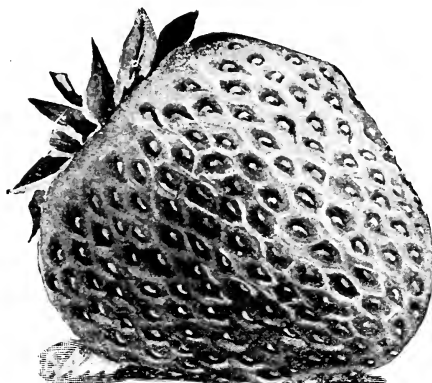
RHUBARB ROOTS

Myatt's Linnaeus. Largest and best of all. 50 cts. per large clump.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. 2-year, \$1 per 100.

Barr's Giant. 1-year, selected, \$1 per 100; 2- and 3-year, selected, \$2 per 100.



Glen Mary Strawberry

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WE GIVE NO WARRANTY

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof thereof, any that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the plants and trees.

Jos. W. Thomas & Sons

KING OF PRUSSIA P. O.

Montgomery County, Pa.